School of Management Studies

BABA GHULAM SHAH BADSHAH UNIVERSITY RAJOURI (J&K)

SYNOPSIS

FOR

Ph.D REGISTRATION

Proposed Research Topic**: - Impact assessment of support schemes on socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes: A case study of Rajouri district of J&K State.**

Name of the Candidate	**:**	**Mohd Aslam**
Name of the Supervisor	**:**	**Prof. S.K Gupta**
School	**:**	**Management Studies**
Subject	**:**	**Management Studies**
Date	**:**	**07-11-2012**

Signature of the Candidate Signature of the Supervisor

INTRODUCTION

The scheduled tribes since ages have been victims of socio economic exploitations and have been relegated to low income generating occupations, inferior trades, unhygienic environment and unclean menial occupation.

The constitution of India, Article 366(25) defines scheduled tribe as "Such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to the scheduled tribes (S.T) for the purpose of this constitution. In article 342, the procedure to be followed for specification of a scheduled tribe is prescribed. However it does not contain the criteria for the specification of any community as scheduled tribe. An often used criterion is based on attributes such as: Geographical isolation, Distinctive culture, Shyness of contact with community at large and socio-economic backwardness. The constitution also assigns special status for scheduled tribes. The scheduled tribes constitute 8.2 % of the Indian population as per 2011 census. There are 533 scheduled tribes as per notified Schedule under Article 342 of the Constitution of India in different States and Union Territories of the country with the largest number of 62 in the State of Orissa. India is second largest country after South Africa having large population of scheduled tribes. The total population of scheduled tribes in India is 84,326,240 out of total population of 1,21,01,93,422 (as per census2011).

Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir State:

In Jammu and Kashmir State there are 12 scheduled tribes namely- Balti, Shin, Changpa, Garra, Mon, Purigpa, Gujjar, Bakerwals, Gaddi, and Sippi. The total population of scheduled tribe is 1,105,979 which constitute 10.9% of the total population of the state. Gujjar and Bakerwals lived between alpine pastures and the low altitude of shivalik and the Jammu plain. The Gujjar and the bakerwals are the third largest ethnic group in Jammu and Kashmir constitute more than 14% of the population of the state. They are the most populous scheduled tribe having a population of 1756849(2011-census) but still a major percentage of them is socially and educationally backward. Gujjars are rich in terms of cultural heritage. They have an edge over other communities of the state so for as a distinct cultural identity is concerned. Gujjars have their own language Gojri which is an offshoot of the Indo-Aryan school. They have their own costumes, traditions, food habits, lifestyle, and arts and crafts which vary from area to area. Bakerwal Gujjar men mostly wear shalwar kameez, vaskat/angoo and pagheri (headgear) while their women folk wear long gown called jubo/ pheerni/ shawal/ cap and jotti jora.Dodhi Gujjars wear pagh /kameez and tehmad while their

ladies wear shirt with strips choridar shalwar and jotti.The favourite dishes of Gujjars are maki/ bajra ki roti, ganhar/sarson ko sag, lassi, kalari, karan, amongst others. Gujjars are mostly vegetarians. Banhara Gujjars mainly live in "kullas" made from special type of grass while Bakerwals live in temporary doharas and in bamboos. Settled Gujjars mainly live in "Kothas".The origin of Gujjar tribe is quite interesting it is said that during the time of invasion of Hunas the Gurjara tribes moved into northern India and the Himachal Pradesh. It is assumed the Khazar tribes are the ancestors of the Gujjar tribe. The term Gujjar has arrived from Khazar. Gujjar are rich in terms of Cultural Heritage. They have their own language GOJRI which is an offshoot of Indo-Aryan language and have their own costumes, traditions, food habits, living habits and art, and craft.

Culture: Gujjars are culturally very much depict able by dancing, religious rites and customs etc. The tribes have got inclination towards religion. Some of them have converted themselves to Hinduism and also Islam. They are the tribes who strictly follow old traditions and customs. They still follow custom of early marriages, where girls are married at an age of 14 - 15 years and boys at 17-18 years.

Occupation: The tribals herd animals like sheep goats and buffalo. Semi-nomadic people of Gujjar community are in the habit of migrating to upper parts of Himalayas along with their cattle during the summer season and back to the plains with the onset of chilly winters. There is dearth of trained Gujjar artisans in various handicrafts. Therefore, they are constantly dependent on the items needed by them from them. Gujjars and bakerwals perhaps is the only community which has preserved and maintained its originality throughout ages.

Support schemes to uplift Scheduled Tribes:-

The government of India has been continuously striving hard for the upliftment of these people and have launched the various schemes including self and wage employment schemes for poverty alleviation. A few to mention are:-

1. Vocational training in tribal areas.
2. Strengthening of education among scheduled tribe girls in low districts.
3. Market Development of Tribal Products/Produces.
4. Support to national /State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations.
5. Schemes of hostel for scheduled tribe girls and boys.
6. Schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan.
7. Indra Awas Yojana (IAY).
8. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

9. Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB).

Of these schemes, the three schemes viz. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and J&K SC/ST and Backward Development Corporation have been selected to study their impact on income, employment and literacy. These have been selected keeping in view their larger canvass and broad baseness so far as these tribes are concerned. Income and employment shall primarily bring about the economic impact while as literacy will reflect social transformation as an impact of these schemes. As the time period is a period during which vigorous implementation of these schemes has taken place, the present study will focus on the socio-economic impact of these schemes with a view to open the scope for suggestion and further improvements where ever required.

Review of Literature

The studies on various aspects of scheduled tribes have not attracted the attention which it actually deserves. **N.K.Ambasht, (1970**) found that there exists social distance between the teacher and the pupil in the tribal areas. **S. M. Dubey, (1972)** carried a study on education, social change and political consciousness among tribes of north east India and concluded that tribes are illiterate and backward, and there is a need of creating political awareness among them. **R.P.Khatana, (1976)** studied on marriages and kinship among Gujjar and Bakerwals in Jammu and Kashmir and concluded that these scheduled tribes marriages within the community and within the clan strictly and also studied some aspects of transhumance in mountainous traits during the year 1976. Subsequent workers like B.Zutshi (1981) Kango& Dhar (1981) and Nau Nihal Singh (2003) have also contributed on studying various aspects of Gujjar and Bakerwal scheduled tribes other than socio economic problems. **K.S.Chalam, (1993)** studied on educational policy for human resource development, and concluded that there is a need of educational reforms for the development of scheduled tribes. **J.Daswani, (1993)** gave a report on "Tribal study synthesis report and a summary of significant findings. **Department of Education, (1993)** the department of education under ministry of human resource development analysed the status of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes and made certain support schemes for the development of education of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. **D.K.Behera, et.al (1999)** made a study entitled "contemporary societies, tribal societies" studies on various social concepts about the tribes and concluded that tribals are socially and educationally backward. **Sahu Chaturbhuj, (2006)** made a study on some aspects of tribals in the book entitled aspects of tribal studies. **P.Dash Sharma, (2006)**

studied on Primitive Tribes in India and concluded that there is a need of special programmes for their sustainable development. **Aparna Mitra, (2008)** studied on the status of women among scheduled tribes in India and concluded that tribal women are less educated comparatively and gender equality among tribal group is a complex phenomenon. **Amaresh Dubey, (2009)** studied on scheduled tribes and concluded that scheduled tribes are facing the problems of poverty and under nutrition and there is a need to pay attention on them, Thus from the above literature, it can be concluded that despite few attempts have been made to study the certain aspects of scheduled tribes, but it appears that no attempt has been made for analysing the impact and assessment of various support schemes on socio-economic development of scheduled tribes. It is in this context, the study is being undertaken to analyse the socio-economic status of scheduled tribes in Rajouri district of J&K state.

Justification of the study

Rajouri district of Jammu and Kashmir state is located in the foothills of Peer-Panjal range of Himalyas. The district has an area of 2630 sq. meter with a total population of 619266 lakhs as per 2011 census, and out of the total population, 1, 58,500 is the population of Gujjar and bakerwals, i.e one third of the population of the Rajouri district is of the Gujjar and bakerwal community. Since in district Rajouri, not much research work has been carried out on scheduled tribes and secondly researcher is well versed with the area, it is on account of these reasons that the present study entitled *"Impact assessment of Support Schemes on socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes: A case study of Rajouri district of J&K state"* will be conducted in Rajouri district.

Objectives of the Study

The study will be conducted with the following objectives.

1. To assess the socio-economic profile of scheduled tribes in the study area.
2. To examine the impact of SGSY, KVIB and SC/ST and BC Corporation programmes on upliftment of Scheduled Tribes.
3. To make few recommendations and strategies to bring further improvement in these programmes.

Hypotheses

1. SGSY, KVIB and SC/ST &BC corporation programmes have not produced the expected benefits to Scheduled Tribes.
2. These programmes have not brought about the required involvement of these tribes in these schemes.

These hypotheses will be subjected to verification in this research study.

Research Methodology

As far as approach to research in the present study is concerned, it is a case study in which an attempt will be made to analyse the socio-economic status of scheduled tribes by examining the impact of SGSY, KVIB and SC/ST&BC Corporation on employment and income of scheduled tribes in the study area. Out of the nine blocks of the district Rajouri, the study will be conducted in two blocks namely Budhal and Rajouri, where majority of these people resides (48%). These two blocks have also been selected with a view to analyse the socio-economic status of scheduled tribes of far off block (Budhal 50 kms away from District H.Q Rajouri) and of the block (Rajouri) where the district administration is housed. To achieve the set objectives laid down, both primary and secondary data will be used. The primary data will be collected through well designed questionnaire. Beside questionnaire, personnel interview method will also be used for collecting the desired information. The secondary data will be collected from the published reports, magazines etc, and from various official sources.

Sample design

a) Selection of district/study area.

District Rajouri has been purposely selected for the present study because-

1. It is one of the backward and hilly districts of Jammu and Kashmir state situated on actual line of control.
2. Not much research work has been carried out on scheduled tribes in the study area.
3. The researcher is well versed with the area and the people of the district.

b) Selection of villages and respondents.

For the selection of villages, a list of villages has been obtained from Statistical Department, Rajouri. For the purposes of study, a survey will be conducted in 20 villages from Budhal block and 15 villages of Rajouri block selected through random sampling, out of

101 villages of both the blocks. A total sample of 245 households will be taken for study by selecting five (5) households per village for SGSY and two (2) households for KVIB and SC/ST & BC Corporation programmes through random sampling. The study will cover a period of six years from 2007-08 to 2012-13 taking 2011-12 as reference year. For the analysis of data, statistical techniques will be used as per the requirements of the study.

Chapter Scheme:-

Chapter 1: **Introduction.**

Chapter 2: **Review of literature.**

Chapter 3: **Socio-economic profile of Scheduled Tribes in the district.**

Chapter 4: **Impact of Support Schemes on employment, income and literacy of Scheduled Tribes.**

Chapter: 5: **Main findings of the study.**

Chapter 6: **Conclusion and Recommendations.**

References:-

Ambasht, N.K. (1970): A Critical Study of Tribal Education, Delhi: S. Chand and CO.

Behera, D.K. (et.al) (1999): Contemporary Society: Tribal Studies, Social concept, New Delhi: Concept Publications Vol.4.

Chalam, K.S.1993: Educational Policy for Human Resource Development, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Chaturbhuj, Sahu. (2006): Aspects of Tribal Studies. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons Publications.

Daswani, C.J. (1993): Tribal Study Synthesis Report (Summary of significant findings), New Delhi: National Council of Educational Research and Training.

Dubey, S.M. (1972): Education, Social change and Political Consciousness among Tribes of North-East India, In Singh, K.S. (ed.) The Tribals situation in India, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, pp. 280-293.

Dubey, Amaresh (2009): Poverty and Under-nutrition among Scheduled Tribes in India: A Disaggregated Analysis- IGIDR Proceedings/Project Report Series, pp. 62-13

Education Department, (1993): Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

Joshi, V. (1998): Tribals Situation in India: Issues in Development, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Kango, GH. & Dhar, B. (1981): Nomadic Routes in Jammu and Kashmir, Studies in Transhumant and Pastoralism in the Northwest Himalayas, Srinagar: Directorate of Soil Conservation.

Khatana, R.P (1976): Marriage and Kinship among the Gujar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi. Ramesh Chandra Publications.

Lidhoo, Motilal (1987): Kashmir Tribals, Child Rearing and Psycho-Social Development, Srinagar: Minakshi Publishers, pp. 10-13, 68-71,103.

Mittal, A.C & Sharma, J.B.M. (1988): Tribal movement, Politics, and Religion in India, Tribal movement in India, New Delhi: Radha Publications.

Mitra, Aparna (2008): Status of Women among Scheduled Tribes in India. Journal of Socio-economics, Vol.370 (3), pp.1202-1217

Rahi, Javaid (2009): Tribal Research and Cultural Foundation, A National Organization working on Gujjars and Bakarwals in the Jammu and Kashmir. Dictionary of Gujjar Tribe, Jammu.

Sachchidanand, (1992): Tribal India: Past and Present, Calcutta: Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology.

Sharma, Dash. P (2006): Anthropology of Primitive Tribes in India. Serials Publications, pp. 647.

Singh, Nihal Nau (2003): The Royal Gujjars: their contributions. Anmol Publications, pp. 329-330.

Xaxa, Virginius (1999): Tribes as Indigenous people of India. Economic and Political Weeckly, Vol. 34, pp. 1519-1524.

Zutshi, B. (1981): Gujjars and Bakarwal of J&K. A case study of Rajouri district, In Khajuria R.R., Gujjar of Jammu and Kashmir (eds.) Gulshan Publications, 1981